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EXAMINER

FABER, DAVID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 05/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/605,904		FELDER ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	David Faber		2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the Requested for Continued Examination filed on 10 May 2006.

This office action is Non-Final.

2. Claims 1, 14, 21, 26, and 32 have been amended. The rejection of Claims 1-3, 7-8, 13, 26, and 30 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 9-12, 14-15, and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 4-5, 16-17, and 27-29 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further in view of Microsoft (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Pack 1a," published 9/9/2003). The rejection of Claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further in view of Online Training Solutions, Inc (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 21-22, and 32-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further in view of Online Training Solutions, Inc (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003) in further in view of Fuselier et al (US Patent #6,920,495, filed 8/31/2000) in

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further view in Symantec (Symantec, "Time Line 5.0 User Manual," published 1991) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 23-25, and 34-36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further in view of (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003) in further view of Fuselier et al (US Patent #6,920,495, filed 8/31/2000) in further view in Symantec (Symantec, "Time Line 5.0 User Manual," published 1991) further view of Microsoft (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Park 1a," published 9/9/2003).

3. Claims 1-36 are pending. Claims 1, 14, 21, 26, and 32 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 7-15, 18-20, 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003).

As per independent Claim 1, Ramaley et al discloses a method comprising:

- assigning a predetermined number of line items to a single writer by a user on a system to manage documentation; (Column 3, lines 23-27– a completed document contains a predetermined number of line items. These predetermined line items within a document is sent a single reviewer by the author on a system for reviewing an electronic document (Abstract, line 1).)
- reviewing and investigating each assigned line item; and (Column 6, line 21-24 – Discloses the reviewer to receive the document and edits the document where editing a document thoroughly involves reviewing and investigating each line.)
- performing any changes related to each assigned line item across affected books. (Column 6, line 21-24 – The reviewer edits the lines in the document thus are performing changes. In addition, since a book is made of a document or multiple documents, a document is considered a book.)

However, Ramaley et al fails to specifically discloses each line item corresponds to a change in a software product and books associated with the software product.

However, Ehrman et al discloses informational text describing the updates and fixes and their effect on the base software product, as well providing updates and corrections to the release information. (Column 4, lines 1-4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modified Ramaley et al's method of sending a predetermined number of line items in a document to have the line items include Ehrman et al's content of informational text describing updates and fixes on the base software product since it would have provided the benefit of providing

access to the user documentation of information describing the updates and effects of the updated base software product.

In addition, Ramaley et al and Ehrman et al fail to specifically disclose performing changes ... across all affected books associated with the software product. However, Ramaley et al teaches the ability to perform changes across line items across one book in conjunction to include Ehrman et al's text software information of updates and fixes that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to perform changes across all affected books associated with the software product given the knowledge of changing one since it would provided the benefit of consistency of changes performed throughout all the books/documents.

As per dependent Claim 2, Claim 2 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- electronically accessing each affected book to perform any changes (Column 6, line 21-24: Discloses editing the electronic document in an appropriate application software (Column 3, lines 39-40). Thus, using application software to open an electronic document is electronically accessing it.)

As per dependent Claim 3, Claim 3 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al disclose a method:

- each change is performed across all affected books regardless of book ownership. (Column 6, lines 15-36, – The reviewer who edited the copy of

the original document edited it regardless of not actually owning the original document.)

As per dependent Claim 7, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- sending a notice in response to completion of any changes related to each line item. (FIG 6; Column 6, lines 28-30 – the reviewer responds by means of email with the edited document on the completion of editing the document with a statement in the email stating the document has been reviewed)

As per dependent Claim 8, Claim 8 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- sending a notice in response to completion of any changes related to all assigned line item. (FIG 6; Column 6, lines 28-30 – the reviewer responds by means of email with the edited document on the completion of editing the document with a statement in the email stating the document has been reviewed)

As per dependent Claim 9, Claim 9 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Ramaley et al discloses the reviewer edits the document (Column 6, line 21-24) where editing a document thoroughly involves reviewing and investigating each line. However, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose reviewing any changes related to each line item across all books. On the other hand, it was well-

known to one of ordinary skill when a user, such as the reviewer, finishes editing a document, the user would use proofreading skills in his work, prior to submission.

It was obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al with the use of proofreading above since it would have provided the benefit of the improving the correctness and the use of its language of a document when proofreading a document.

Furthermore, such electronic documents can be open with Microsoft Word within Microsoft Office, wherein Ramaley et al discloses his invention incorporated into OFFICE 2000 by Microsoft (Column 3, lines 14-18). However, Ramaley fails to specifically disclose Microsoft Word includes proofreading skills. It was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art Microsoft Word contained proofreading options, such as spell checker and grammar checker, that reviews the opened document and displays any errors it comes upon. Therefore, by ability of the Microsoft Word proofreading the document after editing, the user is reviewing any changes to the document.

It was obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al with Microsoft Word above since Microsoft Word would have provided the benefit of the quickness in improving the correctness and the use of its language of a document.

In addition, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose all reviewing changes across all affected books. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to perform changes across all books (documents) given the knowledge of how to perform across one book since it would have provided the

replicated benefit of assuring all the books/documents have a consistency of containing the correct use of its language and format.

As per dependent Claim 10, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose closing each line item in response to review and approval of all changes related to the line item. Based on the rejection of Claim 9, and the rationale incorporated, the reviewer would send the edit electronic document to the author. (FIG. 5; Column 6, lines 32-35) It was well-known to one of ordinary skill that when the reviewer submits his revision of the document, after proofreading the document, the reviewer is therefore approving the changes that were made. Thus, after each edit or line change is approved of reviewing, each is finished, or closed, from being inspected by the reviewer.

It was obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al with the disclosure above since it would have provided the benefit of the improving the correctness and the use of its language of a document in reviewing and approving a document.

As per dependent Claim 11, Claim 11 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose performing a whole book inspection in response to closing all line items associated with the book. However, Ramaley et al discloses after merging the documents, a review bar tool is displayed (FIG 8; Column 10, lines 55-57), wherein the reviewing toolbar is disclosed in Column 8, line 65 – Column 9, line 3. Then, using the review bar, the author determines to if he/she wishes to end the review process and complete the review cycle on the document. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of applicant's invention for the author to have inspected the whole document prior completing the review cycle since it would have provided the benefit of including a second opinion on the edited document, improving the correctness and the language of a document even more, and strengthen the overall document structure.

As per dependent Claim 12, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems associated with each book. However, Ramaley et al does disclose that a reviewer review the original document. (Column 4, lines 21-25) It was well-known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that when the reviewer was reviewing the document were correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems in the document. For example, if the reviewer sees the original document failed to indent the beginning of a new paragraph, then the reviewer would have fixed the document by indenting the first line of the paragraph, thus fixing a structural problem.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al's method with correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems since it would have allowed a user to produce a well-structured, correct, formal document.

As per dependent Claim 13, Claim 13 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- assigning each writer responsibility for a selected number of books. (Column 3, lines 23-27– the author chooses to have a document reviewed, thus assigns a reviewer the responsibility of reviewing the author's selected number of documents, one document in this instance, by transmitting the document to the reviewer to be reviewed.)

As per independent Claim 14, Claim 14 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1, 9, and 10 combined and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 15, Claim 15 recites similar limitations as in Claim 14 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al disclose a method:

- each change is performed across all affected books regardless of book ownership. (Column 6, lines 15-36 – The reviewer who edited the copy of the original document edited it regardless of not actually owning the original document.)

As per dependent Claim 18, Claim 18 recites similar limitations as in Claim 14 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- sending a notice in response to completion of any changes related to all assigned line item. (FIG 6; Column 6, lines 28-30 – the reviewer responds by means of email with the edited document on the completion of editing the document with a statement in the email stating the document has been reviewed)

As per dependent Claim 19, Claim 19 recites similar limitations as in Claim 9 and is rejected under Ramaley et al.

As per dependent Claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 11 and is rejected under Ramaley et al.

As per independent Claim 26, Claim 26 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- means for assigning a predetermined number of line items to each writer; (Column 3, lines 23-27— a completed document contains a predetermined number of line items. These predetermined line items within a document is sent a single reviewer by the author on a system for reviewing an electronic document (Abstract, line 1).)
- a system memory to store line item assignments; (Column 4, lines 27-28; 34-38)
- at least one book storable on the system memory, and (Column 4, lines 44-47 discloses an example where an electronic document may be stored in the RAM of hard disk, thus one has the ability to store a document. In addition, Ramaley et al disclosed different locations of storage where information, such as a document, is stored. (Column 4, lines 27-28; 34-38)
- means for accessing and performing any changes related to each line item across all affected books. (It is inherent that one of the ordinary skill in the art

is able to retrieve the document from memory or storage to perform any changes when necessary.)

However, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose a number of line items associated with a release of a software product. However, Ehrman et al discloses informational text describing the updates and fixes and their effect on the base software product, as well providing updates and corrections to the release information. (Column 4, lines 1-4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modified Ramaley et al's method of sending a predetermined number of line items in a document to have the line items include Ehrman et al's content of information text describing the release updates and fixes on the base software product since it would have provided the benefit of providing access to the user documentation of information describing the updates and effects of the updated base software product.

As per dependent Claim 30, Claim 30 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7 and is rejected under rationale.

6. Claims 4-5, 16-17, and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further view of Microsoft (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Park 1a," published 9/9/2003).

As per dependent Claims 4 and 5, Claims 4 and 5 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under the same rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- storing the document in a selected location in a memory. (Column 4, lines 44-47 discloses an example where an electronic document may be stored in the RAM of hard disk, thus one has the ability to store a document. In addition, Ramaley et al disclosed different locations of storage where information, such as a document, is stored. (Column 4, lines 27-28; 34-38)

However, Ramaley et al fails to specifically disclose preparing a document that includes a description for each change for each book, and a pointer associated with each description of each change to link to a current version of the affected book. However, Microsoft discloses a release notes document that lists the changes of its Windows XP Service Pack 1 update. (Microsoft, pages 1-3) In addition, each change has an ID that is hyperlinked pointing to a separate document associated with each description of the change to the current version. (Microsoft, pages 1-3)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al's method with Microsoft's method of a document release notes since it would have allowed the user obtain information about the updated version and the changes that were addressed.

As per dependent Claims 16 and 17, Claims 16 and 17 recite similar limitations as in Claim 4 and 5 and is rejected under Ramaley et al and Microsoft.

As per dependent Claims 27-29, the applicant recites the system for performing the method of Claims 4 and 5. Therefore, Claims 27-29 are similarly rejected under Moody et al and Microsoft.

7. Claims 6, 21-22, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further in view of Online Training Solutions, Inc (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003).

As per dependent Claim 6, Claims 6 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al and Ehrman et al fail to specifically disclose tracking line items and changes related to the line items. However, Online Training Solutions, Inc. discloses a method in Microsoft Word that tracks changes and which lines the changes occur on. (Pg 1-2, Fig 1) Figure 1 discloses text overwritten and has a comment balloon pop up to indicate what text was just overwritten. The comment balloon points to the line that was changed. In addition, it would have been well-known to one of the ordinary skill in the art to use the line number indicator located within the status bar in Microsoft Word to determine which line was change once the balloon indicator appeared indicating the change.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al's document method and Ehrman et al's information text of software product updates with Online Training Solution, Inc's

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disclosure since it would have allowed a user to be able to make revisions to a document without losing the original text for further viewing.

As per independent Claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1 and 6 combined and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a system comprising:

- a system memory associated with the processor to store at least one book, the at least one book being accessible to perform any changes related to each line item effecting the at least one book.

(FIG 1; Column 1, lines 23-33 – The system includes memory that is connected to the processor by a bus. In addition, Column 4, lines 35-38, Ramaley et al discloses a list of mass storage devices in which data is stored. One of ordinary skill in the art is able to retrieve the book from memory or storage to perform any changes. In addition, since a book is made up consisting a document or multiple documents, a document is considered a book.)

- a processor to track each line item, wherein a predetermined number of line item are assigned to each writer; and

Based on the rejection of tracking line items and changes in Claim 6, and the rationale incorporated within, Ramaley et al discloses a processor (Figure 1, block 121) that is connected the operating system (FIG 1, block 135) and to a document editing program module (FIG 1, block 138) which inherently processes the tracking feature in a word processing program. In addition, Ramaley discloses a completed document sent

to editors (Column 3, lines 23-27), whereby a complete document is a predetermined number of line items.

As per dependent Claim 22, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- at least one input device to make changes related to any line items requiring such changes. (FIG 1, item 142, 140 – A keyboard or a mouse is usable to make changes to any line items requiring a change.)

As per independent Claim 32, Claim 32 recites similar limitations as in Claims 6 and 21 combined and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a system comprising:

- facilitating any changes related to each line item across each affected book. (FIG 2, blocks 220-260 & FIG 1, items 140, 142; Column 5, lines 13-25 – Numerous computer components are disclosed, e.g. the keyboard, enabling the author in reviewing any changes from the edits the editors made to the document and using a network to communicate between the editors and the author.)

As per dependent Claims 33, the applicant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claim 8.

Therefore, Claims 33 are similarly rejected under Ramaley et al.

8. Claims 23-25, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramaley et al (US Patent #6,931,592, filed 5/22/2000) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further in view of Online Training Solutions, Inc (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003) in further view of Microsoft (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Park 1a," published 9/9/2003).

As per dependent Claims 23-25, Claim 23-25 recites similar limitations as in Claim 21 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Ramaley et al discloses a method further comprising:

- stored the document in a selected location in a memory. (Column 4, lines 44-47 discloses an example where an electronic document may be stored in the RAM of hard disk, thus one has the ability to store a document. In addition, Ramaley et al disclosed different locations of storage where information, such as a document, is stored. (Column 4, lines 27-28; 34-38)

Ramaley et al, Ehrman et al and Online Training Solutions, Inc. failed to specifically disclose preparing a document including a description for change for each book, and a pointer associated with each description of each change to link to a current version of the affected book. However, Microsoft discloses a release notes document that lists the changes of its Windows XP Service Pack 1 update. (Microsoft, pages 1-3) In addition, each change has an ID that is hyperlinked pointing to a separate document associated with each description of the change to the current version. (Microsoft, pages 1-3)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Ramaley et al, Ehrman et al and Online Training Solutions, Inc., methods with Microsoft's method of document release notes since it would have allowed the user obtain information about the updated version and the changes that were addressed.

As per dependent Claims 34-35, the applicant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claims 23-25. Therefore, Claims 34-35 are similarly rejected under Ramaley et al, Ehrman et al, Online Training Solutions, Inc, and Microsoft.

As per dependent Claims 36, the applicant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claim 10. Therefore, Claim 36 is similarly rejected under Ramaley et al.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As detailed above, Ehrman et al reference has been added to address the amended limitations. Applicant amended the independent claims to change the scope of the limitations to have each line item correspond to a change in a software product, and a book(s) associated with the software product, thus Ehrman et al was added to necessitate the new grounds.

10. In response to the Argument of Claim 9, Applicant requests a prior art reference to the limitation of reviewing any changes related to each line item across all books based on the rejection of it being well-known for a user to use proofreading skills in his work prior to submission. It was well-established that when a user or a proofreader proofreads the changes of the document and submits for approval by a higher authority for a future cause, it is implied that the user checks his work for spelling and grammar mistakes throughout the document so the user work does not produce negative consequences to the user and others associated with the user after submission. In addition, Examiner provides a prior art reference, Camarda et al, "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 2000" that discloses Microsoft Word containing proofreading options, such as spell checker and grammar checker, that scans the document and locating the spelling or grammar errors.

11. In response to the argument of Claim 10-12 and 14, it is well-established that when a user or a proofreader proofreads the changes of the document and submits for approval by a higher authority for a future cause, it is implied that the user is approving his work by checking his work for spelling and grammar mistakes throughout the whole document so the user work does not produce negative consequences to the user and others associated with the user. Once the user is finished proofreading, the user would close the document on the computer and submit it for further approval by a higher authority. In addition, Examiner provides a prior art reference, Camarda et al, "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 2000" that discloses Microsoft Word containing

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proofreading options, such as spell checker and grammar checker, that scans the document and locates any structural, retrieval, or usability errors.

12. In response to applicant's argument of Claims 4-5, 16-17, and 27-29 that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Johndrew et al (US Patent #6,626,953): Discloses retrieving software release information.

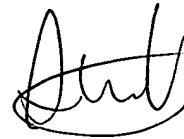
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Faber
Patent Examiner
AU 2178



STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER